

***Amendments to the Claims***

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (Cancelled)
2. (Currently amended) A method for treating diabetes in an individual in need thereof comprising:  
  
  - (a) measuring glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) in blood of the individual; and
  - (b) administering to an the individual with a HbA1c greater than about 7% in need thereof an effective amount of the about 200 mg to about 1.5 g DHA substantially contemporaneously with a second pharmaceutical, wherein the DHA is in the form of a triglyceride oil and is substantially free of EPA.
3. (Cancelled)
4. (Currently amended) The method of claim 2 ~~or 3~~ wherein the second pharmaceutical is an antidiabetic.
5. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4, wherein the antibiotic is insulin, a sulfonylurea, an alpha-glucosidase inhibitor, a biguanide, a meglitinide, or a thiazolidinedione, or combinations thereof.
6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 5 wherein a hypoglycemic agent is administered in a dose less than the dose required to control blood glucose in the absence of DHA administration.
7. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4, further comprising a combination of two or more antidiabetics.
8. (Cancelled)
9. (Cancelled)

10. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[1]] 2, wherein the DHA is administered to ~~a patient~~ an individual who exhibits fasting glucose between about 110 to about 127 mg/dL; fasting insulin greater than 6  $\mu$ U/ml; and a triglyceride/HDL-C ratio of greater than about 3; ~~and/or HbA1c blood greater than about 7%; and said administration results in delayed onset of Type II diabetes mellitus;~~ and glucose control is improved and/or reduced blood HbA1c compared to a patient which has not received DHA.
11. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[1]] 2, wherein the ~~patient~~ individual exhibits at least three symptoms selected from abdominal obesity, high triglycerides, low HDL cholesterol, high blood pressure and fasting glucose greater than 100 mg/dL.
12. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[1]] 2, wherein the ~~patient~~ individual exhibits at least one of the following: fasting glucose between about 110 to about 127 mg/dL, fasting insulin greater than about 6  $\mu$ U/ml, and triglyceride/HDL-C ratio of greater than about 3, ~~and a blood HbA1c greater than 7%.~~
13. (Previously presented) The method of any preceding claim wherein glucose control is improved.
14. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[1]] 2, wherein glucose control is improved according to an HbA1c.
15. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[1]] 2, wherein blood HbA1c is reduced compared to a patient which has not received DHA.
16. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[1]] 2, wherein said patient is protected against peripheral artery disease associated with both early type II and pre-type II diabetes.
17. (Currently amended) A method for treating diabetes comprising administering about ~~500 mg~~ 200 mg to about 1.5 g ~~or more~~ of DHA in the form of a triglyceride oil that is substantially free of EPA over a twenty-four hour period to an

individual with a HbA1c greater than about 6% wherein a reduced amount of an antidiabetic is administered during the same twenty-four hour period to provide a reduced HbA1c or fasting insulin compared to a patient who has not been administered DHA.

18. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4, wherein side effects associated with taking an antidiabetic are reduced when compared to a patient who has not been administered DHA.
19. (Withdrawn) A method of treating an individual at risk of developing metabolic syndrome comprising:
  - a) assessing an individual to determine if two or more risk factors are present wherein the risk factors are selected from abdominal obesity (men > 40" waist, women > 35" waist), high triglycerides ( $\geq 150$  mg/dL), low HDL cholesterol (men < 40 mg/dL women < 50 mg/dL), high blood pressure ( $\geq 130/\geq 85$ ), small LDL particle size and high fasting glucose ( $> 110$  mg/dL);
  - b) providing said individual with a dosage of DHA which is greater than about 750 mg/day.
20. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[1]] 2, wherein said administration of the DHA is chronic.
21. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[1]] 2, wherein the relative amount of glycosylated hemoglobin is reduced without inducing side effects of excessive fatty acid dosing.
22. (Cancelled)
23. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[1]] 2, wherein the DHA is administered in a triglyceride oil which contains no other  $\omega$ -3 PUFA greater than about 4% of total fatty acid.
24. - 25. Cancelled)